

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptal641ayl

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS	4	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS	5	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS	6	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS	7	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS	8	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS	9	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS	10	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS	11	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	12	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS	13	AUG 22	Indexing from 1927 to 1936 added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	14	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS	15	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS	16	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS	17	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	18	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS	19	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS	20	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS	21	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS	22	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data
NEWS	23	Jun 20	2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
NEWS	24	Jun 25	HSDB has been reloaded
NEWS	25	Jul 16	Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
NEWS	26	Jul 21	Identification of STN records implemented
NEWS	27	Jul 21	Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
NEWS	28	Jul 22	INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation available
NEWS	29	AUG 05	New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS	30	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS	31	AUG 15	PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	32	AUG 15	PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	33	AUG 15	RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	34	AUG 15	TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	35	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS	36	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS	37	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right

Truncation

NEWS 38 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

NEWS EXPRESS April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:15:52 ON 07 SEP 2003

=> file medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 21:16:16 ON 07 SEP 2003

FILE LAST UPDATED: 6 SEP 2003 (20030906/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On April 13, 2003, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2003 vocabulary. See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/changes2003.html> for a description on changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> (cell count agglutinat?

UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '(CELL'

The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the number of left parentheses.

=> cell count agglutinat?

```
1692760 CELL
1543489 CELLS
2272299 CELL
      (CELL OR CELLS)
169886 COUNT
 51452 COUNTS
197310 COUNT
      (COUNT OR COUNTS)
 23271 AGGLUTINAT?
L1      0 CELL COUNT AGGLUTINAT?
      (CELL(W) COUNT(W) AGGLUTINAT?)
```

=> cell count

1692760 CELL
1543489 CELLS
2272299 CELL
 (CELL OR CELLS)
169886 COUNT
51452 COUNTS
197310 COUNT
 (COUNT OR COUNTS)
L2 68900 CELL COUNT
 (CELL (W) COUNT)

=> L2 and agglutinat?

23271 AGGLUTINAT?
L3 199 L2 AND AGGLUTINAT?

=> L3 and (osmosis or osmolality)

5244 OSMOSIS
8379 OSMOLALITY
575 OSMOLALITIES
8624 OSMOLALITY
 (OSMOLALITY OR OSMOLALITIES)
L4 0 L3 AND (OSMOSIS OR OSMOLALITY)

=> L3 and water

271577 WATER
10486 WATERS
275173 WATER
 (WATER OR WATERS)
L5 2 L3 AND WATER

=> d ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003234305 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22542275 PubMed ID: 12654065
TITLE: Therapeutic effect of spiramycin in brucellosis.
AUTHOR: Geyik Mehmet Faruk; Dikici Bunyamin; Kokoglu Omer Faruk;
 Bosnak Mehmet; Celen Mustafa Kemal; Hosoglu Salih; Ayaz
 Celal
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical
 Microbiology, Dicle University Hospital, Diyarbakir,
 Turkey.. mefgeyik@dicle.edu.tr
SOURCE: PEDIATRICS INTERNATIONAL, (2003 Feb) 45 (1) 31-4.
 Journal code: 100886002. ISSN: 1328-8067.
PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200306
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030522
 Last Updated on STN: 20030619
 Entered Medline: 20030618

AB OBJECTIVE: This study was undertaken to investigate the usefulness of
 spiramycin in treatment for brucellosis in an animal model. METHODS:
 Eighty-four Sprague-Dawley rats were infected by intraperitoneal
injection
 of Brucella melitensis suspension. Seven days after inoculation, four
 rats were selected randomly, killed and spleen cultures and Brucella
 standard tube **agglutination** test were carried out. All four
 rats were found to be infected. Eighty adult rats were randomly divided
 into four groups of 20 rats each. Tap **water** was given to the

first group. Rifampicin 50 mg/kg per day and doxycycline 40 mg/kg per day were given to the second group, spiramycin 50 mg/kg per day orally was given to the third group, and a combination of spiramycin and rifampicin at the same dose and period was given to the fourth group. Duration of therapy regimens in all groups was 21 days. The spleens of all 80 rats were removed aseptically, homogenized, and placed onto Brucella agar plates to determine if viable bacteria were present. RESULTS: Bacterial growth occurred in all of the rats' spleens in the first group and in two rats' spleens in the spiramycin group. Mean colony forming unit (c.f.u.) values were at the highest in the first group. The effectivities of spiramycin and rifampicin-spiramycin were similar to rifampicin-doxycycline. There were no differences in the treatment results between the three groups that received combined rifampicin-doxycycline, rifampicin-spiramycin and only spiramycin ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: The results show that spiramycin cures experimental rat brucellosis and may be an effective alternative in the therapy of human brucellosis.

=> d ibib abs all

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003234305 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22542275 PubMed ID: 12654065
 TITLE: Therapeutic effect of spiramycin in brucellosis.
 AUTHOR: Geyik Mehmet Faruk; Dikici Bunyamin; Kokoglu Omer Faruk; Bosnak Mehmet; Celen Mustafa Kemal; Hosoglu Salih; Ayaz Celal
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Dicle University Hospital, Diyarbakir, Turkey.. mefgeyik@dicle.edu.tr
 SOURCE: PEDIATRICS INTERNATIONAL, (2003 Feb) 45 (1) 31-4. Journal code: 100886002. ISSN: 1328-8067.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200306
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030522
 Last Updated on STN: 20030619
 Entered Medline: 20030618
 AB OBJECTIVE: This study was undertaken to investigate the usefulness of spiramycin in treatment for brucellosis in an animal model. METHODS: Eighty-four Sprague-Dawley rats were infected by intraperitoneal injection of Brucella melitensis suspension. Seven days after inoculation, four rats were selected randomly, killed and spleen cultures and Brucella standard tube agglutination test were carried out. All four rats were found to be infected. Eighty adult rats were randomly divided into four groups of 20 rats each. Tap water was given to the first group. Rifampicin 50 mg/kg per day and doxycycline 40 mg/kg per day were given to the second group, spiramycin 50 mg/kg per day orally was given to the third group, and a combination of spiramycin and rifampicin at the same dose and period was given to the fourth group. Duration of therapy regimens in all groups was 21 days. The spleens of all 80 rats were removed aseptically, homogenized, and placed onto Brucella agar plates to determine if viable bacteria were present. RESULTS: Bacterial growth occurred in all of the rats' spleens in the first group and in two rats' spleens in the spiramycin group. Mean colony forming unit (c.f.u.) values were at the highest in the first group. The effectivities of spiramycin and rifampicin-spiramycin were similar to rifampicin-doxycycline. There were no differences in the treatment results between

the three groups that received combined rifampicin-doxycycline, rifampicin-spiramycin and only spiramycin (P>0.05). CONCLUSIONS: The results show that spiramycin cures experimental rat brucellosis and may be an effective alternative in the therapy of human brucellosis.

AN 2003234305 MEDLINE
DN 22542275 PubMed ID: 12654065
TI Therapeutic effect of spiramycin in brucellosis.
AU Geyik Mehmet Faruk; Dikici Bunyamin; Kokoglu Omer Faruk; Bosnak Mehmet; Celen Mustafa Kemal; Hosoglu Salih; Ayaz Celal
CS Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Dicle University Hospital, Diyarbakir, Turkey.. mefgeyik@dicle.edu.tr
SO PEDIATRICS INTERNATIONAL, (2003 Feb) 45 (1) 31-4.
Journal code: 100886002. ISSN: 1328-8067.
CY Australia
DT (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200306
ED Entered STN: 20030522
Last Updated on STN: 20030619
Entered Medline: 20030618

AB OBJECTIVE: This study was undertaken to investigate the usefulness of spiramycin in treatment for brucellosis in an animal model. METHODS: Eighty-four Sprague-Dawley rats were infected by intraperitoneal injection of Brucella melitensis suspension. Seven days after inoculation, four rats were selected randomly, killed and spleen cultures and Brucella standard tube **agglutination** test were carried out. All four rats were found to be infected. Eighty adult rats were randomly divided into four groups of 20 rats each. Tap **water** was given to the first group. Rifampicin 50 mg/kg per day and doxycycline 40 mg/kg per day were given to the second group, spiramycin 50 mg/kg per day orally was given to the third group, and a combination of spiramycin and rifampicin at the same dose and period was given to the fourth group. Duration of therapy regimens in all groups was 21 days. The spleens of all 80 rats were removed aseptically, homogenized, and placed onto Brucella agar plates to determine if viable bacteria were present. RESULTS: Bacterial growth occurred in all of the rats' spleens in the first group and in two rats' spleens in the spiramycin group. Mean colony forming unit (c.f.u.) values were at the highest in the first group. The effectivities of spiramycin and rifampicin-spiramycin were similar to rifampicin-doxycycline. There were no differences in the treatment results between the three groups that received combined rifampicin-doxycycline, rifampicin-spiramycin and only spiramycin (P>0.05). CONCLUSIONS: The results show that spiramycin cures experimental rat brucellosis and may be an effective alternative in the therapy of human brucellosis.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
*Antibiotics, Macrolide: TU, therapeutic use
*Brucellosis: DT, drug therapy
Cell Count
Disease Models, Animal
Enzyme Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use
Random Allocation
Rats
Rifampin: TU, therapeutic use
*Spiramycin: TU, therapeutic use
Stem Cells

RN 13292-46-1 (Rifampin); 8025-81-8 (Spiramycin)
CN 0 (Antibiotics, Macrolide); 0 (Enzyme Inhibitors)

=> d ibib abs all

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003234305 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22542275 PubMed ID: 12654065
 TITLE: Therapeutic effect of spiramycin in brucellosis.
 AUTHOR: Geyik Mehmet Faruk; Dikici Bunyamin; Kokoglu Omer Faruk;
 Bosnak Mehmet; Celen Mustafa Kemal; Hosoglu Salih; Ayaz
 Celal
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical
 Microbiology, Dicle University Hospital, Diyarbakir,
 Turkey.. mefgeyik@dicle.edu.tr
 SOURCE: PEDIATRICS INTERNATIONAL, (2003 Feb) 45 (1) 31-4.
 Journal code: 100886002. ISSN: 1328-8067.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200306
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030522
 Last Updated on STN: 20030619
 Entered Medline: 20030618
 AB OBJECTIVE: This study was undertaken to investigate the usefulness of
 spiramycin in treatment for brucellosis in an animal model. METHODS:
 Eighty-four Sprague-Dawley rats were infected by intraperitoneal
 injection
 of Brucella melitensis suspension. Seven days after inoculation, four
 rats were selected randomly, killed and spleen cultures and Brucella
 standard tube **agglutination** test were carried out. All four
 rats were found to be infected. Eighty adult rats were randomly divided
 into four groups of 20 rats each. Tap **water** was given to the
 first group. Rifampicin 50 mg/kg per day and doxycycline 40 mg/kg per
 day
 were given to the second group, spiramycin 50 mg/kg per day orally was
 given to the third group, and a combination of spiramycin and rifampicin
 at the same dose and period was given to the fourth group. Duration of
 therapy regimens in all groups was 21 days. The spleens of all 80 rats
 were removed aseptically, homogenized, and placed onto Brucella agar
 plates to determine if viable bacteria were present. RESULTS: Bacterial
 growth occurred in all of the rats' spleens in the first group and in two
 rats' spleens in the spiramycin group. Mean colony forming unit (c.f.u.)
 values were at the highest in the first group. The effectivities of
 spiramycin and rifampicin-spiramycin were similar to rifampicin-
 doxycycline. There were no differences in the treatment results between
 the three groups that received combined rifampicin-doxycycline,
 rifampicin-spiramycin and only spiramycin (P>0.05). CONCLUSIONS: The
 results show that spiramycin cures experimental rat brucellosis and may
 be
 an effective alternative in the therapy of human brucellosis.
 AN 2003234305 MEDLINE
 DN 22542275 PubMed ID: 12654065
 TI Therapeutic effect of spiramycin in brucellosis.
 AU Geyik Mehmet Faruk; Dikici Bunyamin; Kokoglu Omer Faruk; Bosnak Mehmet;
 Celen Mustafa Kemal; Hosoglu Salih; Ayaz Celal
 CS Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Dicle
 University Hospital, Diyarbakir, Turkey.. mefgeyik@dicle.edu.tr
 SO PEDIATRICS INTERNATIONAL, (2003 Feb) 45 (1) 31-4.
 Journal code: 100886002. ISSN: 1328-8067.
 CY Australia
 DT (EVALUATION STUDIES)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 200306
 ED Entered STN: 20030522

Last Updated on STN: 20030619

Entered Medline: 20030618

AB OBJECTIVE: This study was undertaken to investigate the usefulness of spiramycin in treatment for brucellosis in an animal model. METHODS: Eighty-four Sprague-Dawley rats were infected by intraperitoneal injection

of Brucella melitensis suspension. Seven days after inoculation, four rats were selected randomly, killed and spleen cultures and Brucella standard tube agglutination test were carried out. All four rats were found to be infected. Eighty adult rats were randomly divided into four groups of 20 rats each. Tap water was given to the first group. Rifampicin 50 mg/kg per day and doxycycline 40 mg/kg per

day were given to the second group, spiramycin 50 mg/kg per day orally was given to the third group, and a combination of spiramycin and rifampicin at the same dose and period was given to the fourth group. Duration of therapy regimens in all groups was 21 days. The spleens of all 80 rats were removed aseptically, homogenized, and placed onto Brucella agar plates to determine if viable bacteria were present. RESULTS: Bacterial growth occurred in all of the rats' spleens in the first group and in two rats' spleens in the spiramycin group. Mean colony forming unit (c.f.u.) values were at the highest in the first group. The effectivities of spiramycin and rifampicin-spiramycin were similar to rifampicin-doxycycline. There were no differences in the treatment results between the three groups that received combined rifampicin-doxycycline, rifampicin-spiramycin and only spiramycin (P>0.05). CONCLUSIONS: The results show that spiramycin cures experimental rat brucellosis and may

be an effective alternative in the therapy of human brucellosis.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male

*Antibiotics, Macrolide: TU, therapeutic use

*Brucellosis: DT, drug therapy

Cell Count

Disease Models, Animal

Enzyme Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use

Random Allocation

Rats

Rifampin: TU, therapeutic use

*Spiramycin: TU, therapeutic use

Stem Cells

RN 13292-46-1 (Rifampin); 8025-81-8 (Spiramycin)

CN 0 (Antibiotics, Macrolide); 0 (Enzyme Inhibitors)

=> file medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.95	3.16

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 21:19:29 ON 07 SEP 2003

FILE LAST UPDATED: 6 SEP 2003 (20030906/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On April 13, 2003, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2003 vocabulary. See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/changes2003.html> for a description on changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> S (cell count)

1692760 CELL

1543489 CELLS
2272299 CELL
 (CELL OR CELLS)
169886 COUNT
51452 COUNTS
197310 COUNT
 (COUNT OR COUNTS)
L6 68900 (CELL COUNT)
 (CELL(W) COUNT)

=> L6 and agglutinat?

23271 AGGLUTINAT?
L7 199 L6 AND AGGLUTINAT?

=> L7 and (osmosi or osmolality)

1 OSMOSI
5244 OSMOSIS
5244 OSMOSI
 (OSMOSI OR OSMOSIS)
8379 OSMOLALITY
575 OSMOLALITIES
8624 OSMOLALITY
 (OSMOLALITY OR OSMOLALITIES)
L8 0 L7 AND (OSMOSI OR OSMOLALITY)

=> L7 and water

271577 WATER
10486 WATERS
275173 WATER
 (WATER OR WATERS)
L9 2 L7 AND WATER

=> d ibib abs all

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003234305 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22542275 PubMed ID: 12654065
TITLE: Therapeutic effect of spiramycin in brucellosis.
AUTHOR: Geyik Mehmet Faruk; Dikici Bunyamin; Kokoglu Omer Faruk;
Bosnak Mehmet; Celen Mustafa Kemal; Hosoglu Salih; Ayaz
Celal
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical
Microbiology, Dicle University Hospital, Diyarbakir,
Turkey.. mefgeyik@dicle.edu.tr
SOURCE: PEDIATRICS INTERNATIONAL, (2003 Feb) 45 (1) 31-4.
Journal code: 100886002. ISSN: 1328-8067.
PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200306
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030522
Last Updated on STN: 20030619
Entered Medline: 20030618
AB OBJECTIVE: This study was undertaken to investigate the usefulness of
spiramycin in treatment for brucellosis in an animal model. METHODS:
Eighty-four Sprague-Dawley rats were infected by intraperitoneal
injection
of Brucella melitensis suspension. Seven days after inoculation, four
rats were selected randomly, killed and spleen cultures and Brucella
standard tube agglutination test were carried out. All four

rats were found to be infected. Eighty adult rats were randomly divided into four groups of 20 rats each. Tap water was given to the first group. Rifampicin 50 mg/kg per day and doxycycline 40 mg/kg per day were given to the second group, spiramycin 50 mg/kg per day orally was given to the third group, and a combination of spiramycin and rifampicin at the same dose and period was given to the fourth group. Duration of therapy regimens in all groups was 21 days. The spleens of all 80 rats were removed aseptically, homogenized, and placed onto Brucella agar plates to determine if viable bacteria were present. RESULTS: Bacterial growth occurred in all of the rats' spleens in the first group and in two rats' spleens in the spiramycin group. Mean colony forming unit (c.f.u.) values were at the highest in the first group. The effectivities of spiramycin and rifampicin-spiramycin were similar to rifampicin-doxycycline. There were no differences in the treatment results between the three groups that received combined rifampicin-doxycycline, rifampicin-spiramycin and only spiramycin ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: The results show that spiramycin cures experimental rat brucellosis and may be an effective alternative in the therapy of human brucellosis.

AN 2003234305 MEDLINE
DN 22542275 PubMed ID: 12654065
TI Therapeutic effect of spiramycin in brucellosis.
AU Geyik Mehmet Faruk; Dikici Bunyamin; Kokoglu Omer Faruk; Bosnak Mehmet; Celen Mustafa Kemal; Hosoglu Salih; Ayaz Celal
CS Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Dicle University Hospital, Diyarbakir, Turkey.. mefgeyik@dicle.edu.tr
SO PEDIATRICS INTERNATIONAL, (2003 Feb) 45 (1) 31-4.
Journal code: 100886002. ISSN: 1328-8067.
CY Australia
DT (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200306
ED Entered STN: 20030522
Last Updated on STN: 20030619
Entered Medline: 20030618
AB OBJECTIVE: This study was undertaken to investigate the usefulness of spiramycin in treatment for brucellosis in an animal model. METHODS: Eighty-four Sprague-Dawley rats were infected by intraperitoneal injection of Brucella melitensis suspension. Seven days after inoculation, four rats were selected randomly, killed and spleen cultures and Brucella standard tube agglutination test were carried out. All four rats were found to be infected. Eighty adult rats were randomly divided into four groups of 20 rats each. Tap water was given to the first group. Rifampicin 50 mg/kg per day and doxycycline 40 mg/kg per day were given to the second group, spiramycin 50 mg/kg per day orally was given to the third group, and a combination of spiramycin and rifampicin at the same dose and period was given to the fourth group. Duration of therapy regimens in all groups was 21 days. The spleens of all 80 rats were removed aseptically, homogenized, and placed onto Brucella agar plates to determine if viable bacteria were present. RESULTS: Bacterial growth occurred in all of the rats' spleens in the first group and in two rats' spleens in the spiramycin group. Mean colony forming unit (c.f.u.) values were at the highest in the first group. The effectivities of spiramycin and rifampicin-spiramycin were similar to rifampicin-doxycycline. There were no differences in the treatment results between the three groups that received combined rifampicin-doxycycline, rifampicin-spiramycin and only spiramycin ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: The results show that spiramycin cures experimental rat brucellosis and may be an effective alternative in the therapy of human brucellosis.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Male

*Antibiotics, Macrolide: TU, therapeutic use
 *Brucellosis: DT, drug therapy
Cell Count
 Disease Models, Animal
 Enzyme Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use
 Random Allocation
 Rats
 Rifampin: TU, therapeutic use
 *Spiramycin: TU, therapeutic use
 Stem Cells
 RN 13292-46-1 (Rifampin); 8025-81-8 (Spiramycin)
 CN 0 (Antibiotics, Macrolide); 0 (Enzyme Inhibitors)

=> file biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	1.18	4.34

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 21:20:36 ON 07 SEP 2003
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
 CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
 FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 3 September 2003 (20030903/ED)

=> cell count

2294056 CELL
 1709650 CELLS
 2937830 CELL
 (CELL OR CELLS)
 64358 COUNT
 62738 COUNTS
 112210 COUNT
 (COUNT OR COUNTS)
 L10 23329 CELL COUNT
 (CELL(W) COUNT)

=> L10 and agglutinat?

25836 AGGLUTINAT?
 L11 51 L10 AND AGGLUTINAT?

=> 11 and (osmosis or osmolality)

463430 11
 2681 OSMOSIS
 10277 OSMOLALITY
 642 OSMOLALITIES
 10519 OSMOLALITY
 (OSMOLALITY OR OSMOLALITIES)
 L12 769 11 AND (OSMOSIS OR OSMOLALITY)

=> L11 and (osmosis or osmolality)

2681 OSMOSIS
 10277 OSMOLALITY
 642 OSMOLALITIES
 10519 OSMOLALITY
 (OSMOLALITY OR OSMOLALITIES)
 L13 0 L11 AND (OSMOSIS OR OSMOLALITY)

=> L11 and water

527074 WATER
53951 WATERS
555520 WATER
(WATER OR WATERS)

L14 1 L11 AND WATER

=> d ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:207193 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA62:37193
TITLE: CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF HYDRO SOLUBLE
FRACTION OF BCG.
AUTHOR(S): SATO H; YOKOSAWA A; ARAI H; MOTOMIYA M; KURITA K; KUMANO
N;
SOURCE: KONNO K
SCI REP RES INST TOHOKU UNIV SER C MED, (1975 (RECD 1976))
22 (3-4), 33-37.
CODEN: SRTCAC. ISSN: 0371-2761.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB A **water**-soluble fraction was prepared from delipidated BCG and
analyzed by chemical and biological methods. Chemical analyses showed
that
the fraction consisted of a peptidoglycan containing a trace of nucleic
acid. Using a [mouse] plaque forming **cell count**,
passive hemagglutination test and [guinea pig] corneal reaction, this
fraction was shown to have adjuvant activity when injected without
mineral
oil. An immunostimulatory effect of this fraction in the treatment of
Sarcoma-180 in mice was suggested.

=> file cancerlit

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.68	8.02

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 21:22:03 ON 07 SEP 2003

FILE COVERS 1963 TO 15 Nov 2002 (20021115/ED)

On July 28, 2002, CANCERLIT was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

CANCERLIT thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
MeSH 2002 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance
identification.

=> cell count

681246 CELL
626055 CELLS
860161 CELL
(CELL OR CELLS)
34814 COUNT
14153 COUNTS
43462 COUNT
(COUNT OR COUNTS)

L15 13576 CELL COUNT

(CELL(W) COUNT)

=> L15 and agglutinat?

1772 AGGLUTINAT?
L16 9 L15 AND AGGLUTINAT?

=> L16 and (osmosis or osmolality)

126 OSMOSIS
403 OSMOLALITY
28 OSMOLALITIES
420 OSMOLALITY
(OSMOLALITY OR OSMOLALITIES)
L17 0 L16 AND (OSMOSIS OR OSMOLALITY)

=> L16 and wter

8 WTER
L18 0 L16 AND WTER

=> L16 and water

20145 WATER
459 WATERS
20293 WATER
(WATER OR WATERS)
L19 0 L16 AND WATER